



AF/1772

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of:

**KONSTANTINOS POULAKIS ET AL.**

Serial No.: 09/743,710

Filed: January 16, 2001

For: **METHOD FOR PRODUCING A  
SHAPED FOAM BODY,  
ESPECIALLY A FOAM PADDING  
ELEMENT FOR A VEHICLE SEAT**

Art Unit: 1772

Examiner: **J. J. Rhee**


Appeal No. \_\_\_\_\_

**RESUBMISSION OF APPELLANT'S BRIEF  
ON APPEAL UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.192**

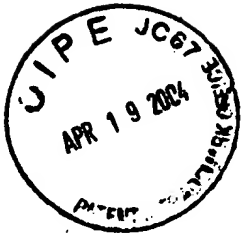
COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450  
Sir:

In response to the request of Examiner Rhee during an April 19, 2004 telephone conversation with the undersigned in connection with the above-identified application, Applicant-Appellant resubmits three copies the Brief on Appeal in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §1.192. The brief was previously filed on October 27, 2003 with a petition for a two month extension of time and a check for the petition fee, as evidenced by the attached post card receipt.

Respectfully Submitted,

  
Mark S. Bicks  
Reg. No. 28,770

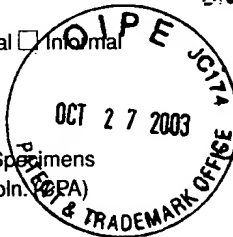
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Dated: April 19, 2004



Due Date 10-27-03 Today's Date 10-27-03  
USSN/USP 09/743,710 RAB&G FILE NO. 41145 BY: MSB/JLM  
In Re Konstantinos Poulakis et al.

For METHOD FOR PRODUCING A SHAPED FOAM BODY,  
ESPECIALLY A FOAM PADDING ELEMENT FOR A VEHICLE SEAT  
The following was received in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office on the date stamped hereon:

- ☒ Check for \$ 750.00  
☐ Specification \_\_\_\_\_ pgs. \_\_\_\_\_ claims  
☐ Combined Decl., Petition & Power  
☐ Assignment  
☐ Drawings \_\_\_\_\_ Sheets ☐ Formal ☐ Informal  
☐ Small Entity Statement  
☐ Claim for Priority & ☐ Document  
☐ Information Disclosure Statement  
☐ Trademark Application & \_\_\_\_\_ Specimens  
☐ Rule 53(b) Appln. ☐ Rule 53(d) Appln. (RPA)



- ☐ Amendment ☐ Response  
☐ Notice of Appeal  
☒ Brief ☐ Req. Oral Hearing  
☐ Issue Fee Transmittal  
☐ Trademark Renewal Application  
☐ Decl. of Use ☐ 8 ☐ 15  
☒ Petition to Extend 2 mos./days  
☐ Completion of Application  
☐ \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Due Date Not Related To Response



PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of:

**KONSTANTINOS POULAKIS ET AL.**

Serial No.: **09/743,710**

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Art Unit: **1772**

Examiner: **J. J. Rhee**

Appeal No. \_\_\_\_\_

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Transmitted herewith in triplicate is Applicant's Brief on Appeal in the above-identified application.

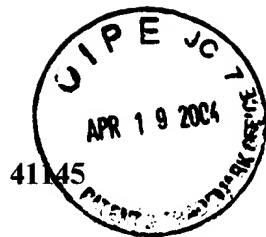
The items checked below are appropriate:

- ☒ Appeal brief fee (37 C.F.R. 1.17(c))
- ☒ other than small entity - \$330.00  
☐ small entity - \$165.00  
☐ Applicant claims small entity status. 37 C.F.R. 1.27.
- ☒ Applicants petition for an extension of two (2) months to respond and submits herewith the fee of **\$420.00**.
- ☒ A check in the amount of **\$750.00** is attached.
- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of the following fees associated with this communication or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 18-2220. A duplicate copy of this sheet is attached.
- ☒ Any additional excess claim fees under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16.  
☒ Any additional patent application processing fees under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17.

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Dated: October 27, 2003



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of:

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Art Unit: **1772**

Examiner: **J. J. Rhee**

Appeal No. \_\_\_\_\_

**BRIEF ON APPEAL**

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APPENDIX A - COPY OF CLAIMS ON APPEAL



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

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Examiner: **J. J. Rhee**

Appeal No. \_\_\_\_\_

**APPELLANT'S BRIEF  
ON APPEAL UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.192**

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

For the appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences from the decision dated March 27, 2003 of the Primary Examiner twice rejecting claims 9-19 in connection with the above-identified application, Applicant-Appellant submits the following brief in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §1.192.

1. Real Party in Interest

The inventors, Konstantinos Poulakis and Axel Schulte, assigned their entire right, title and interest in the patent application to Gottlieb Binder GmbH & Co. of Holzgerlingen, Germany.

2. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no other related appeals or interferences known to Appellants, Appellants' legal representative, or assignee, which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending Appeal.

3. Status of Claims

Claims 9-19 are pending, are objected to and/or rejected, and are on appeal.

4. Status of Amendments

No Amendment was filed subsequent to the March 27, 2003 Office Action, which Office Action resulted in the claims being twice rejected.

5. Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method for producing a foam body part 1 having at least one adhesive closing part with adhering elements 5. The method comprises steps of arranging an adhesive closing part 3 in a foaming mold for forming a foam part 1 (Figs. 3, 3A and 4). The adhering elements 5 on the adhesive closing part are protected against penetration of foam by arranging a foam-inhibiting covering 15 on a side of the adhesive closing part opposite the adhering elements 5. The foam-inhibiting covering 15 has a predetermined border width overlapping and extending beyond a surface area of the adhering elements, and is preferably (a) connected to the adhesive closing part by adhesive layer 13, (b) formed to be an adhesive base with a synthetic resin (polyurethane) layer and a layer containing ferromagnetic substances and (c) formed with a piece of felt or fleece and in a lamina on the adhesive closing part. The foam-

inhibiting covering is brought into detachable connection with the parts of the foaming mold by permanent magnets 17 or 21 in parts of the foaming mold attracting a ferromagnetic covering extending throughout the entire foam-inhibiting covering. The ferromagnetic coating is preferably polyurethane with added iron particles. The permanent magnets are placed about a portion of the foaming mold receiving the adhering elements of the adhesive closing part to cooperate with the border of the covering overlapping the surface area of the adhering elements.

The adhesive elements can be received in a recess in the foaming fold with the border of the foam-inhibiting covering overlapping the recess. To form the foam body part with a channel within which the adhesive closing part is reserved, the adhesive closing part can be received in a recess 11 in a mold part 23 entirely inserted in the foaming mold (Figs. 5-7). Permanent magnets 17 on the mold part can hold the foam-inhibiting covering with its border overlapping the recess during the foaming process. A foam body part can be formed in the foaming mold with the adhesive closing part inserted into the foam body part such that adhesive closing part forms part of a holder for its releasable contact on the facing mold.

Performing the claimed method in this manner, particularly by using a ferromagnetic coating which extends throughout the entire foam-adhering covering, i.e., extends throughout its entire length and width, facilitates the method by simplifying and expediting the location and coordination of the ferromagnetic material relative to the magnets. Precise location and coordination of the ferromagnetic material within the mold is not required by the process of the present invention since the ferromagnetic coating is throughout the entire foam-inhibiting covering and not merely in portions thereof. Additionally, the present invention allows the attachment to be about the entire border, not just on the lateral sides of the covering. Further, the covering can be shaped by cutting to any desired configuration without loss of the ferromagnetic



coating about the entire border of the covering to ensure a complete sealing against foam entrance into the adhering elements.

6. Issue Presented for Review

The issues presented for review are as follows:

(a) Whether the addition of “the subject matter of which is hereby incorporated by reference” and of “a ferromagnetic coating extending throughout the entire length and width of the foam-inhibiting covering” constitutes the improper addition of “new matter” under 35 U.S.C. § 132.

(b) Whether the claim recitation of “a ferromagnetic coating extending throughout the entire length and width of the foam-inhibiting coating” is adequately disclosed in the specification to convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors had possession of the claimed invention to the extent required under 35 U.S.C. § 112.

(c) Whether claims 9-19 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over U.S. Patent No. 5,442,156 to Billarant in view of International Application No. WO 86/03164 to Provost.

7. Grouping of Claims

The rejected claims do not stand or fall together. In addition to the separate patentable features of independent claims 9 and 19, each of dependent claims 10-18 are each patentably distinguished for the additional reasons presented in the following argument section of this brief.

8. Argument

A. The Objection and Rejections

The January 15, 2003 Amendment is objected under 35 U.S.C. § 132 for allegedly introducing new matter by the additions of “the subject matter of which is hereby incorporated by reference” in paragraph 0017 on page 8 of the substitute specification, and of “a ferromagnetic coating extending throughout the entire length and width of the foam-inhibiting coating” in claims 9 and 19, even though such addition is not recited in claim 19.

Claims 9 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, on the grounds that the specification fails “to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention” relative to “a ferromagnetic coating extending throughout the entire length and width of the foam-inhibiting coating”, even though such recitation appears in claim 9 only and does not appear in claim 19.

Claims 9-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over U.S. Patent No. 5,442,156 to Billarant in view of International Application WO 86/03164 to Provost. The Billarant patent is cited for a method (see Fig. 6) involving arranging an adhesive closing part with adhering elements 18 in a foam mold 51 for forming a foam body, protecting the adhering elements by a covering 20 having a predetermined border overlapping and extending beyond the surface area of the adhering elements, and bringing the covering in contact with permanent magnets 52 in the forming mold in a layered and overlapping manner. These adhering elements are located in recess 50 in the mold. Apparently, the magnetic strip 22 extending along the length of the fastening member 10 within the area enclosed by the protective film or covering 20 is relied upon as allegedly providing the foam-inhibiting covering engaging a pair of magnetic elements. The

Provost patent is cited for the use of polyurethane as an adhesive. In support of the rejection, it is contended that it would be obvious to use the Provost polyurethane in the Billarant method. Although acknowledging that the Billarant patent does not disclose a ferromagnetic coating extending throughout the entire foam-inhibiting covering, it is contended that it would be obvious to provide such feature to better secure the covering element to the closing part.

B. Specific Incorporation By Reference Is Not New Matter  
Since Such Reference Is Implied in Original Specification

Since the verified translation of the originally filed application discloses that the foam-inhibiting covering is polyurethane SU-9182 of Firma Stahl (i.e., Stahl Holland B.V.), the incorporation by reference thereof by the inventors is reasonably conveyed to one skilled in the relevant art. In merely specifying what was implicit, the mere addition of “the subject matter of which is hereby incorporated by reference” does not constitute new matter.

Compliance with the written description requirement is determined based on whether the application disclosure, as originally filed, reasonably conveys to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor had possession of the added subject matter. The test is not based on the presence or absence of literal support. In re Edwards, 558 F.2d 1349, 196 USPQ 465 (C.C.P.A. 1978). In re Herschler, 591 F.2d 693, 200 USPQ 711 (C.C.P.A. 1979). Since a claim is part of the disclosure, the descriptive portion of the specification can be amended to add subject matter contained in a claim without introducing new matter. Northern Telecom, Inc. v. Datapoint Corp., 908 F.2d 931, 15 USPQ 2d 1321 (Fed. Cir. 1990); M.P.E.P. § 2163.06, III.

The originally filed application disclosed the Stahl SU-1982 subject matter as follows:

“The covering can be provided with a ferromagnetic coating of polyurethane, as is commercially available under the name SU-9182 from Firma Stahl and contains mixed-in Fe particles of granular size >10 $\mu$  as ferromagnetic material”. (page 3, lines 6-9 of modified sheets)

“For this purpose it is possible to proceed so that the covering element is provided with a ferromagnetic coating, for example with a coating of polyurethane, as is commercially available under the name SU-9182 by Firma Stahl, which contains admixed Fe particles of granular size  $<10\mu$  as ferromagnetic material.” (page 3, liens 12-15, of original sheets)

“The tight connection of adhering elements 5 with covering element 15, in deviation from the diagrammatic representation of Fig. 3A, can also occur directly through a polyurethane coating containing ferromagnetic substances, which can be for example the polyurethane SU-9182 of Firma Stahl.” (page 5, lines 21-24, of original sheets)

“6. Method as in claim 5, characterized in that polyurethane SU-9182 (Firma Stahl) is used as ferromagnetic coating with the addition of Fe particles.” (original sheets)

“2. Method as in claim 1, characterized in that polyurethane SU-9182 (Firma Stahl) is used as ferromagnetic coating with the addition of Fe particles.” (modified sheets)

These references would convey to one skilled in the art of this application that the inventors of this application had possession of the use of the Stahl SU-9182 product as the covering, including the ferromagnetic particles extending throughout its length and width, as described in the SU-9182 publication submitted previously in this application and in the above descriptions.

C. Ferromagnetic Coating Extending Throughout the Entire Length and Width of Covering is Implicitly Disclosed in Original Application and by Reference to SU-9182 Product

Claims 9 and 19 also stand objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 132 and stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, on the grounds that the application as originally filed insufficiently discloses a ferromagnetic coating extending throughout the entire foam-inhibiting covering. However, the ferromagnetic coatings extending throughout the entire foam-inhibiting covering is provided by the reference to the SU-9182 product of Stahl Holland B.V., as evidenced by the

documents submitted with the Amendment filed on or about May 29, 2002. This publication, incorporated by reference, fully supports the recitation at issue. By providing a source of the ferromagnetic coating extending through the entire foam-inhibiting covering, adequate support for that recitation is provided. Such replacement of identified material incorporated by reference does not involve “new matter”. M.P.E.P. 2163.07(b).

Additionally, the original specification also includes an adequate description of this limitation. Specifically, the English translation of the originally filed specification, at page 3, as quoted above, specifically states that “the covering element is provided with a ferromagnetic coating, for example with a coating of polyurethane, as is commercially available under the name SU-9182 by Firma Stahl, which contains admixed particles of granular size  $<10\mu$  as ferromagnetic material.” Similarly, page 5, as quoted, describes the covering element as being “a polyurethane coating containing ferromagnetic substances”. These descriptions would convey to those skilled in the art that the ferromagnetic particles extend throughout the coating for the covering element 15.

Accordingly, the feature of a ferromagnetic coating extending throughout the entire foam-inhibiting covering was adequately disclosed to convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors of this application had possession of this claimed feature and that it is adequately supported in the originally filed specification so as not to constitute “new matter”. In this manner, the specification and claims pending in this application comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112.

The objection to claims 9 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 132 is improper (see M.P.E.P. § 703.3(o), and is overcome for the reason presented above.

Clearly, claim 19 should not stand objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 132 or rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112 since the claim recitation alleged to constitute “new matter” is not contained therein.

D. Prior Art Rejections are Untenable

The claims stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over U.S. Patent No. 5,442,156 to Billarant in view of International Application WO 86/03164 to Provost. In contrast to the recitations of claims 9 and 19, the Billarant temporary protective film 20, relied upon as the foam-inhibiting covering, is on the first surface of the adhesive closing part, i.e., that surface from which the closing elements 18 extend. Thus, the Billarant protective film 20 is adjacent to and not remote from the adhering elements as recited in claims 9 and 19. Also, the Billarant protective film does not cover or protect elements 15 from the foam since they are imbedded in the foam.

Additionally, claim 9 and 19 recite that the permanent magnets are laterally spaced about a periphery of a portion of the mold receiving the adhering elements and cooperate with the peripheral border of the covering. In contrast, the Billarant magnet 52 is located within the mold recess receiving the adhesive closing part, and is not laterally about the periphery of that portion of the mold as recited in claims 9 and 19.

Further, claim 9 recites that the ferromagnetic coating extends throughout the entire length and width of the covering. In contrast, the magnetic strip 22 only extends throughout a part of the covering and not about its entire length and width. Particularly, the Billarant magnetic contracting strip does not extend beyond the periphery of the surface area of the adhering elements as required by claim 9. If the Billarant patent feature fails to disclose this feature, as

stated on page 4 of the March 27, 2003 Office Action, no evidence supports a prima facie case of obviousness.

When no reference discloses a feature of a claim relied on to distinguish the prior art, there can be no suggestion to modify the prior art to contain that feature. In re Civitello, 339 F.2d 243, 144, USPQ 10 (C.C.P.A. 1964). As stated in W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc., 721 F.2d 1540, 1551, 220 USPQ 303, 311 (Fed. Cir. 1983), there must be something in the teachings of the cited patents to suggest to one skilled in the art that the claimed invention would be obvious. Here, there is no teaching in the Billarant and Provost patents of the claimed foam-inhibiting covering. Thus, the rejection is not adequately supported by a clear factual basis, as required. In re Warner, 379 F.2d 1011, 154 USPQ 173 (C.C.P.A. 1967).

The Billarant patent discloses a fastener member 10 with a hook-like projections 18 covered and enclosed by a temporary protective film 20. The protective film is attached to the opposite side edges 12 and 13 of base 11 by hot melted adhesive 21 or by ultrasonic welding (column 5, lines 7-12). The fastening member 10 is held within a mold pocket 50 by a magnetic attracting strip 22. The magnetic attracting strip 22 is constructed by mixing adhesive with steel powdered granules. In this manner, as illustrated in Billarant Fig. 6, covering 20 underlies, not overlies the adhesive closing part formed by base 11, anchoring elements 14 and hook-like projections 18. The ferromagnetic coating attaches covering 20 to the mold by the interaction of the magnets with the covering 20, with the base 11 secured by the adhesive 21 to the covering. Thus, nothing in the Billarant patent motivates or suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the ferromagnetic coating throughout the entire foam-inhibiting covering, since the ferromagnetic coating only extends across a portion of the width of covering 20 corresponding to magnet 52, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 6.

In support of the rejection, the Examiner also interprets the Billarant patent as disclosing, in Figure 6, adhering elements 15 extending from a first surface, protecting those adhering elements from penetration of foam by arranging a foam-inhibiting covering 20 on the second surface. The covering is interpreted as being detachable and being attracted by a magnetic coating with magnets spaced about their periphery of the portion of the foaming mold receiving the adhering elements.

However, the elements 15 referred to by the Examiner are embedded in the foam, and are not protected by the covering 20. This arrangement is clearly evident from the illustration in Figure 6. If the elements 14 or 15 extend from the first surface, they are not protected against foam penetration by the covering 20.

Additionally, the Billarant covering 20 is on the same side as the adhering elements 18. In contrast, the presently pending claims clearly require that the covering be on the side opposite or remote from the adhering elements.

Further, the Billarant magnet 52 is within the recess. In contrast, claim 9 recites the magnets are placed about a portion of the forming mold receiving the adhering elements to cooperate with a border of the covering. This is in direct contrast to the disclosure of the Billarant patent. The Examiner is incorrect in contending that the Billarant magnet 52 is about the periphery of the mold. The Examiner's reference to item 51, which is the mold, seems incorrect. This term must be construed in light of the specification such that the magnet 52 of the Billarant patent is not formed about the periphery of the recess 50 in which the adhering element is received.



The Provost patent, in being relied upon solely for the use of a polyurethane adhesive, does not cure the deficiencies in the Billarant patent. Accordingly, claim 9 is patentably distinguishable over the Billarant and Provost patents.

Claims 10-18, being dependent upon claim 9, are also allowable for the above reasons. Moreover, these dependent claims recite additional features further distinguishing them over the cited patents. Specifically, the polyurethane with added iron particles of claim 10, the adhesive layer of claim 11, the covering of claims 12 and 13, the felt of claim 14, the fleece of claim 15, the placement of the adhering elements in a recess and the border overlapping the recess of claim 16, the use of the mold part in claim 17, and the use of the foam body part and fleece or felt of claim 18 are not anticipated or obvious, particularly within the overall claimed combination. In this connection, it is noted that the subject matter of claims 14, 15 and 18 is already indicated as being allowable.

Claim 19 covers a method of producing a foam body having at least one adhesive closing part with adhering elements. The method comprises arranging an adhesive closing part in a foaming mold for forming a foamed body part. The adhering elements on the adhesive closing part are protected against penetration of foam by arranging a foam-inhibiting covering on a side of the adhesive closing part opposite the adhering elements. The foam-inhibiting covering has a predetermined border width overlapping and extending beyond a surface area of the adhering elements, and has a felt or fleece lamina thereon. The foam-inhibiting covering is brought into detachable contact with parts of the foaming mold by permanent magnets in parts of the foaming mold attracting a ferromagnetic coating on the foam-inhibiting covering. The permanent magnets are placed about a portion of the mold receiving the receiving elements of the adhesive

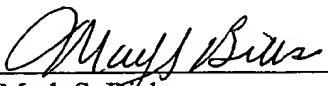
closing part to cooperate with the border of the covering overlapping the surface area of the adhering elements.

In this manner, claim 19 is distinguished for the same reasons advanced above in connection with claim 9, with the exception of the ferromagnetic coating extending throughout the entire foam-inhibiting covering. Also, claim 19 is distinguished by the felt or fleece lamina. No such felt or fleece lamina is disclosed or suggested by the Billarant patent. No discussion of this felt or fleece lamina appears in the statement of the rejection.

9. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, Applicant-Appellant submits that (1) the objection under 35 C.F.R. § 1.32 to the incorporation by reference of previously mentioned subject matter and to claims 9 and 19, (2) the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, of claims 9 and 19, (3) the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 of claims 9-19 are untenable. Thus, Applicant-Appellant requests that this objection and these rejections be reversed.

Respectfully Submitted,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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Dated: Oct 27, 2003

Appendix A - Copy of Claims on Appeal

9. A method for producing a foam body part having at least one adhesive closing part with adhering elements, comprising the steps of:

arranging an adhesive closing part in a foaming mold for forming a foamed body part, the adhesive closing part having first and second opposite surfaces and having adhering elements extending from said first surface;

protecting the adhering elements on the adhesive closing part against penetration of foam by arranging a foam-inhibiting covering on said second surface of the adhesive closing part to be remote from the adhering elements, the foam-inhibiting covering having a predetermined peripheral border width overlapping and extending beyond a surface area of the adhering elements; and

bringing the foam-inhibiting covering into detachable contact with parts of the foaming mold by permanent magnets in parts of the foaming mold attracting a ferromagnetic coating extending throughout the entire length and width of the foam-inhibiting covering, the permanent magnets being placed laterally about a periphery of a portion of the foaming mold receiving the adhering elements of the adhesive closing part to cooperate with the peripheral border of the covering overlapping the surface area of the adhering elements.

10. A method according to claim 9 wherein  
the ferromagnetic coating is polyurethane with added iron particles.

11. A method according to claim 10 wherein  
an adhesive layer connects the covering element to the adhesive closing part.

12. A method according to claim 9 wherein the foam-inhibiting covering has a synthetic resin layer and a layer containing ferromagnetic substances, and forms an adhesive base of the adhesive closing part.
13. A method according to claim 12 wherein the synthetic resin layer is a polyurethane layer.
14. A method according to claim 9 wherein the foam-inhibiting covering comprises a piece of felt laid in a lamina on the adhesive closing part.
15. A method according to claim 9 wherein the foam-inhibiting covering comprises a fleece laid in a lamina on the adhesive closing part.
16. A method according to claim 9 wherein the adhering elements are received in a recess in the foaming mold; and the border of the foam-inhibiting covering overlaps the recess.

17. A method according to claim 9 wherein

to form the foam body part with a channel within which the adhesive closing part is received, the adhesive closing part is received in a recess in a mold part entirely inserted in the foaming mold; and

permanent magnets on the mold part hold the foam-inhibiting covering with the border of the covering overlapping the recess during a foaming process.

18. A method according to claim 9 wherein

a foam body part is formed in the foaming mold with the adhesive closing part inserted in the foamed body part;

the adhesive closing part forms part of a holder for releasable contact thereof on the foaming mold; and

the foam-inhibiting covering has a fleece or felt laminate on the adhesive closing part

19. A method for producing a foam body part having at least one adhesive closing part with adhering elements, comprising the steps of

arranging an adhesive closing part in a foaming mold for forming a foamed body part, the adhesive closing part having first and second opposite surfaces and having adhering elements extending from said first surface;

protecting the adhering elements on the adhesive closing part against penetration of foam by arranging a foam-inhibiting covering said second surface of the adhesive closing part to be remote from the adhering elements, the foam-inhibiting covering having a predetermined

peripheral border width overlapping and extending beyond a surface area of the adhering elements and having a felt or fleece lamina thereon; and

bringing the foam-inhibiting covering into detachable contact with parts of the foaming mold by permanent magnets in parts of the foaming mold attracting a ferromagnetic coating on the foam-inhibiting covering, the permanent magnets being placed laterally about a periphery of a portion of the mold receiving the adhering elements of the adhesive closing part to cooperate with the peripheral border of the covering overlapping the surface area of the adhering elements.